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Copy of a Note delivered to the Earl of Egremont by the Count de Fuentes, Dec. 25, 1761.

LE Comte de Fuentes, Ambaſſadeur du Roi Catholique après de S. M. B. vient de recevoir un Courier de ſa Cour, par lequel on l'avertit, que Milord Briſtol, Ambaſſadeur de S. M. B. à la Cour de Madrid a dit à S. E. Mr. Wall, Miniſtre d'Etat, qu'il avoit Ordre de demander une Reponſe poſitive & cathegorique à cette Queſtion, ſçavoir, Si l'Eſpagne ſonge à s'allier avec la France contre l'Angleterre, & de declarer en même tems, qu'il prendroit le Refus à ſa Demande pour une Aggreſſion & Declaration de Guerre; & qu'en conſequence il ſeroit obligé de ſe retirer de la Cour d'Eſpagne. Le Miniſtre d'Etat ci-deſſus lui a repondu, qu'une pareille demarche n'a pû être ſuggerée que par l'Eſprit d'Hauteur & de Diſcorde, qui par malheur pour le genre humain, ne regne encore que trop dans le Gouvernement Brit. que ce fut dans ce moment là que la Guerre fut declarée, & la Dignité du Roi violemment attaquée, qu'il pouvoit ſe retirer comme & quand bon lui ſembleroit.

On ordonne en conſequence au Comte de Fuentes de quitter la Cour & les Etats d'Angleterre, & de declarer au Roi Britannique, à la Nation Angloiſe, & à tout l'Univers, que les Horreurs où vont ſe plonger les deux Nations Eſpagnole & Angloiſe, ne doivent être attribuées qu'à l'Orgueil & à l'Ambition demeſurée de celui qui a tenu les Rennes du Gouvernement, & qui paroit les tenir encore, quoique dans une autre main; que ſi S. M. Cath. s'eſt excuſée de repondre ſur le Traité en queſtion entre S. M. Cath. & S. M. T.C. qu'on croioit ſigné le 15 d'Août, & où on pretendoit avoir des Conditions relatives à l'Angleterre, elle a eu de très bonnes Raiſons; d'abord il étoit de la Dignité du Roi de faire éclater ſon juſte Reſſentiment au peu de ménagement, ou pour mieux dire, à la façon inſultante avec laquelle les Affaires d'Eſpagne ont é.é t aitées pendant le Miniſtere de Mr. Pitt, qui ſe trouvant convaincu de la Juſtice qui aſiſtoit au Roi dans ſes Pretentions, ſon ordinaire & derniere Reponſe étoit qu'il ne ſe relacheroit de rien juſqu'à ce que la Tour de Londre fut priſe l'Epée à la main.

En outre S. M. a été fort choquée d'entendre le Ton fier & imperieux, avec lequel on lui a demandé le Contenu du Traité: Si on auroit menagé le Reſpect dû à la Majeſté Royale, on en auroit eu des éclairciſſemens ſans aucune Difficulté: Les Miniſtres d'Eſpagne auroient pu dire franchement à ceux d'Angleterre, ce que le Comte de Fuentes, par un Ordre exprès du Roi, declare publiquement, ſçavoir, que le dit Traité n'eſt qu'une Convention entre la Famille de Bourbon, où il n'y a rien que aie le moindre Rapport à la preſente Guerre; qu'il y a un Article pour la Garantie mutuelle des Etats des deux Souverains, mais il y eſt eſpecifié, que cette Garantie ne doit s'entendre que des Etats qui reſteront à la France après que la Guerre preſente ſera finie: Que quoique S. M. Cath. eu lieu de ſe croire offenſée par la maniere peu reguliere avec

Tranſlation of a Note delivered to the Earl of Egremont by the Count de Fuentes, Dec. 25, 1761.

THE Count de Fuentes, the Catholick King's Ambaſſador to His Britannick Majeſty, has juſt received a Courier from his Court, by whom he is informed, that my Lord Briſtol, His Britannick Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of Madrid, has ſaid to his Excellency Mr. Wall, Miniſter of State, that he had Orders to demand a poſitive and categorical Anſwer to this Queſtion, viz. If Spain thinks of Allying herſelf with France againſt England; and to declare, at the ſame Time, that he ſhould take a Refuſal to his Demand for an Aggreſſion and Declaration of War; and that he ſhould, in conſequence, be obliged to retire from the Court of Spain. The above Miniſter of State anſwered him, That ſuch a Step could only be ſuggeſted by the Spirit of Haughtineſs and of Diſcord, which, for the Misfortune of Mankind, ſtill reigns but too much in the Britiſh Government; That it was in That very Moment that the War was declared, and the King's Dignity violently attacked, that he might retire how, and when he ſhould think proper.

The Count de Fuentes is, in conſequence, ordered to leave the Court and the Dominions of England, and to declare to the Britiſh King, to the Engliſh Nation, and to the whole Univerſe, that the Horrours into which the Spaniſh and Engliſh Nations are going to plunge themſelves, muſt be attributed only to the Pride, and to the unmeaſureable Ambition of him who has held the Reins of the Government, and who appears ſtill to hold them, although by another Hand: That, if His Catholick Majeſty excuſed himſelf from anſwering on the Treaty in Queſtion between His Catholick Majeſty and His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, which is believed to have been ſigned the 15th of Auguſt, and wherein, it is pretended, there are Conditions relative to England, he had very good Reaſons; firſt, The King's Dignity required him to manifeſt his juſt Reſentment of the little Management, or, to ſpeak more properly, of the inſulting Manner, with which all the Affairs of Spain have been treated during Mr. Pitt's Adminiſtration, who, finding himſelf convinced of the Juſtice, which ſupported the King in his Pretenſions, his ordinary and laſt Anſwer was, That he would not relax in any Thing till the Tower of London was taken Sword in Hand.

Beſides, His Majeſty was much ſhocked to hear the haughty and imperious Tone, with which the Contents of the Treaty were demanded of him: If the Reſpect due to Royal Majeſty had been regarded, Explanations might have been had without any Difficulty: The Miniſters of Spain might have ſaid frankly to Thoſe of England, what the Count de Fuentes, by the King's expreſs Order, declares publickly, viz. That the ſaid Treaty is only a Convention between the Family of Bourbon, wherein there is nothing which has the leaſt Relation to the preſent War: That there is in it an Article for the mutual Guaranty of the Dominions of the Two Sovereigns; but it is ſpecified therein, that That Guaranty is not to be underſtood but of the Dominions, which ſhall remain to France, after the preſent War ſhall be ended: That, although His Catholick Majeſty

avec laquelle on a renvoyé à Mr. de Buſſy Miniſtre de France, le Memoire qu'il avoit preſenté pour terminer les Differens d'Eſpagne & l'Angleterre, au même tems que la Guerre entre cette derniere & la France : Elle a cependant diſſimulé, & par un effet de ſon Amour pour la Paix, elle a fait remettre à Milord Briſtol un Memoire, où l'on demontre évidemment que la demarche de la France, qui a mis au Miniſtre Pitt de ſi mauvaiſe Humeur, ne bleſſoit nullement ni les Loix de la Neutralité, ni la Sincerité des deux Souverains : Qu'encore par une nouvelle Preuve de ſon Eſprit pacifique le Roi d'Eſpagne écrivit au Roi de France ſon Couſin, que ſi l'Union d'Interêt retardoit en quelque façon la Paix avec l'Angleterre, il conſentoit à s'en ſeparer, pour n'y pas mettre aucun Obſtacle à un ſi grand Bonheur : Mais on vit bientôt que ce n'étoit qu'une pretexte de la part du Miniſtre Anglois, car celui de France continuant ſa Negociation ſans faire aucune mention de l'Eſpagne, & propoſant des Conditions très avantageuſes & honorables pour l'Angleterre, le Miniſtre Pitt, à grand étonement de l'Univers, les rejetta avec Dedain, & fit voir en même tems ſa mauvaiſe Volonté contre l'Eſpagne, avec Scandale du même Conſeil Brit. & malheureuſement il n'y a reuſſi que trop dans ſon pernicieux Deſſein.

Majeſty might have had Reaſon to think himſelf offended by the irregular Manner, in which the Memorial was returned to M. de Buſſy, Miniſter of France, which he had preſented for terminating the Differences of Spain and England, at the ſame Time with the War between This Laſt and France ; He has, however, diſſembled, and, from an Effect of his Love of Peace, cauſed a Memorial to be delivered to my Lord Briſtol, wherein it is evidently demonſtrated, that the Step of France, which put the Miniſter Pitt into ſo bad Humour, did not at all offend either the Laws of Neutrality, or the Sincerity of the Two Sovereigns : That further, from a freſh Proof of his pacifick Spirit, the King of Spain wrote to the King of France his Couſin, that, if the Union of Intereſt in any Manner retarded the Peace with England, he conſented to ſeparate himſelf from it, not to put any Obſtacle to ſo great a Happineſs : But it was ſoon ſeen, that This was only a Pretence on the Part of the Engliſh Miniſter, for That of France continuing his Negotiation without making any Mention of Spain, and propoſing Conditions very Advantageous and Honorable for England, the Miniſter Pitt, to the great Aſtoniſhment of the Univerſe, rejected them with Diſdain, and ſhewed at the ſame Time his Ill-will againſt Spain, to the Scandal of the ſame Britiſh Council ; and unfortunately he has ſucceeded but too far in his pernicious Deſign.

Cette Declaration faite, le Comte de Fuentes prie S. E. Milord Egremont de preſenter ſes très humble Reſpects à S. M. B. & de lui obtenir les Paſſeports & toutes les autres Facilités pour ſortir ſans aucune Inquietude, Lui, ſa Famille, & toute ſa Suite, des Etats de la Grande Bretagne, & pour faire le petit Trajet de Mer qui les ſepare du Continent.

This Declaration made, the Count de Fuentes deſires his Excellency my Lord Egremont to preſent his moſt humble Reſpects to His Britannick Majeſty, and to obtain for him Paſſports, and all other Facilities, for him, his Family, and all his Retinúe, to go out of the Dominions of Great Britain without any Trouble, and to go by the ſhort Paſſage of the Sea, which ſeparates them from the Continent.

Copy of the Anſwer delivered to the Count de Fuentes by the Earl of Egremont, Dec. 31, 1761.

LE Comte d'Egremont, Sécretaire d'Etat de Sa Majeſté Britannique, ayant reçu de S. E. le Comte de Fuentes, Ambaſſadeur du Roi Catholique à la Cour de Londres, un Ecrit, dans lequel, outre la Notification de ſon Rapel, et la Demande des Paſſeports néceſſaires pour ſortir des Etats du Roi, il a trouvé bon d'entrer en matiere ſur ce qui vient de ſe paſſer entre les deux Cours, dans la Vuë de faire enviſager celle de Londres, comme la Source de tous les malheurs qui pourront s'énſuivre de la Rupture ſurvenuë : Afin que Perſonne ne ſoit ſéduit par la Déclaration qu'il a plû à S. E. de faire au Roi, à la Nation Angloiſe, et à tout l'Univers ; nonobſtant l'Inſinuation, auſſi deſtituée de Fondement que de Bienſéance, de l'Eſprit de Hauteur et de Diſcorde, que S. E. pretend régner dans le Gouvernement Britannique, par malheur pour le Genre humain ; et nonobſtant l'Irrégularité et l'Indécence de faire Appel à la Nation Angloiſe, comme ſi Elle pouvoit être ſéparée de Son Roi, pour Lequel les Sentimens les plus décidés d'Amour, de Devoir, et de Confiance, ſont gravés dans le Coeur de tous Ses Sujets ; Le dit Comte d'Egremont, par Ordre de Sa Majeſté, écartant de cette Réponſe tout Eſprit de Declamation et d'Aigreur, évitant toute Parole Offenſante, qui pût bleſſer la Dignité des Souverains, ſans s'abaiſſer juſqu'aux Invectives contre de ſimples Particuliers, ſe bornera aux Faits, avec l'Exactitude la plus ſcrupuleuſe ; et c'eſt ſur cet Expoſé de Faits qu'il en appelle à toute l'Europe, et à l'Univers entier, ſur la Purêté des Intentions du Roi, et ſur la Sincerité des Voeux que Sa Majeſté n'a pas ceſſée de faire, auſſi bien que ſur la Moderation qu'Elle a toujours montrée, quoiqu' inutilement, pour le Maintien de l'Amitié et de la bonne Intelligence entre les deux Nations Britannique et Eſpagnole.

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Tranſlation of the Anſwer delivered to the Count de Fuentes by the Earl of Egremont, Dec. 31, 1761.

THE Earl of Egremont, His Britannick Majeſty's Secretary of State, having received from his Excellency the Count de Fuentes, Ambaſſador of the Catholick King at the Court of London, a Paper, in which, beſides the Notification of his Recall, and the Demand of the neceſſary Paſſports to go out of the King's Dominions, he has thought proper to enter into what has juſt paſſed between the Two Courts, with a View to make That of London appear as the Source of all the Misfortunes which may enſue from the Rupture which has happened : In order that Nobody may be miſled by the Declaration, which his Excellency has been pleaſed to make to the King, to the Engliſh Nation, and to the whole Univerſe ; Notwithſtanding the Inſinuation, as void of Foundation as of Decency, of the Spirit of Haughtineſs and of Diſcord, which, his Excellency pretends, reigns in the Britiſh Government, to the Misfortune of Mankind ; and notwithſtanding the Irregularity and Indecency of appealing to the Engliſh Nation, as if It could be ſeparated from Its King, for Whom the moſt determined Sentiments of Love, of Duty, and of Confidence, are engraved in the Hearts of all His Subjects ; The ſaid Earl of Egremont, by His Majeſty's Order, laying aſide, in this Anſwer, all Spirit of Declamation and of Harſhneſs, avoiding every offenſive Word, which might hurt the Dignity of Sovereigns, without ſtooping to Invectives againſt private Perſons, will confine himſelf to Facts with the moſt ſcrupulous Exactneſs : And it is from this Repreſentation of Facts, that he appeals to all Europe, and to the whole Univerſe, for the Purity of the King's Intentions, and for the Sincerity of the Wiſhes His Majeſty has not ceaſed to make, as well as for the Moderation He has always ſhewed, though in vain, for the Maintenance of Friendſhip and good Underſtanding between the Britiſh and Spaniſh Nations.

The

Le Roi ayant reçu des Informations certaines, que la Cour de Madrid avoit ſecretement contractée des Engagemens avec celle de Verſailles, que les Miniſtres de France s'efforçoient de repreſenter dans toutes les Cours de l'Europe comme offenſifs à la Grande Bretagne ; et combinant ces Apparences avec la Démarche que la Cour d'Eſpagne avoit faite, quelque peu de Tems auparavant, envers Sa Majeſté, en avouant ſon Conſentement (quoique cet Aveu eut été ſuivi d'Apologies) au Memoire preſenté le 23 Juillet par le Sieur de Buſſy, Miniſtre Plénipotentiaire du Roi très Chretien, au Sécretaire d'Etat du Roi ; Et Sa Majeſté ayant reçu, après, des Intelligences, peu douteuſes, des Marches de Troupes, et des Préparatifs Militaires qu'on faiſoit dans tous les Ports d'Eſpagne, jugea qu'il étoit de Sa Dignité comme de Sa Prudence, d'ordonner à Son Ambaſſadeur à la Cour de Madrid, par une Dépeche, en datte du 28 du Mois d'Octobre, de demander dans les Termes pourtant les plus meſurés et les plus amicals, la Communication du Traité recemment conclu entre les Cours de Madrid et de Verſailles, ou du moins des Articles qui pourroient avoir rapport aux Interêts de la Grande Bretagne ; Et afin d'éviter tout ce qui porroit être cenſé de porter la plus légere atteinte à la Dignité ou même à la Delicateſſe de S. M. Cath. le Comte de Briſtol ſe trouvoit autoriſé de ſe contenter des Aſſurances, en cas que le Roi Catholique offrit d'en donner, que les dits Engagemens ne contenoient rien que fut contraire à l'Amitié qui ſubſiſtoit entre les deux Couronnes, ou qui fut préjudiciable aux Interêts de la Grande Bretagne, ſuppoſé qu'on fit Difficulté de montrer le Traité. Le Roi ne pouvoit donner de Preuve moins équivoque du cas qu'il faiſoit de la Bonne-foi du Roi Cath. qu'en lui témoignant une Confiance ſans Bornes, dans une Affaire ſi importante, et qui intereſſoit ſi eſſentiellement Sa propre Dignité, le Bien de Ses Royaumes, et le Bonheur de Ses Peuples.

Quelle fut donc la Surpriſe du Roi, quand, au lieu de reçevoir la juſte Satisfaction à laquelle il étoit en droit de s'attendre, il ſçût par ſon Ambaſſadeur, que s'étant addreſſé au Miniſtre d'Eſpagne pour cet Effet, il n'en pût jamais tirer qu'un Refus de donner une Réponſe ſatisfaiſante aux juſtes Réquiſitions de Sa Majeſté, qu'il avoit accompagné de Termes qui ne reſpiroient que la Hauteur, l'Animoſité, et la Menace, et qui ſembloient ſi fort vérifier les Soupçons de la Diſpoſition peu amicale de la Cour d'Eſpagne, qu'il ne falloit rien moins que la Moderation de Sa Majeſté, et Sa Réſolution priſe de faire tous les Efforts poſſibles pour éviter les Malheurs inſéparables d'une Rupture, qui puſſent La determiner à ſe prêter à une derniere Tentative, en donnant des Ordres à Son Ambaſſadeur de s'addreſſer au Miniſtre d'Eſpagne, pour lui demander de l'informer des Intentions de la Cour de Madrid, vis à vis de celle de la Grande Bretagne, dans cette Conjoncture ; ſi Elle avoit pris des Engagemens, ou formé le Deſſein de ſe joindre aux Ennemis du Roi dans la preſente Guerre, ou de s'écarter, en aucune façon, de la Neutralité qu'elle avoit obſervée juſqu'ici ; et de faire ſentir à ce Miniſtre, que ſi on perſiſtoit à refuſer toute Satisfaction ſur des Demandes ſi juſtes, ſi néceſſaires, et ſi intereſſantes, le Roi ne pourroit que regarder un pareil Refus comme l'Aveu le plus autentique que le Parti de l'Eſpagne étoit pris, et qu'il ne reſtoit à Sa Majeſté qu'à prendre les Meſures que Sa Prudence Royale Lui dicteroit pour l'Honneur et la Dignité de Sa Couronne, et pour la Proſperité et la Protection de Ses Peuples : Et de rappeller Son Ambaſſadeur.

Malheureuſement pour la Tranquilité publique, pour l'Interêt des deux Nations, et pour le Bien de l'Humanité, cette derniere Démarche fut auſſi infructueuſe que les précedentes. Le Miniſtre Eſpagnol, ne menageant plus rien, repondit ſéchement, " que " ce fut dans ce moment là que la Guerre fut de- " clarée et la Dignité du Roi attaquée, et que le " Comte de Briſtol pouvoit ſe retirer comme et " quand bon lui ſembleroit."

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The King having received undoubted Informations, that the Court of Madrid had ſecretly contracted Engagements with That of Verſailles, which the Miniſters of France laboured to repreſent, in all the Courts of Europe, as offenſive to Great Britain, and combining theſe Appearances with the Step, which the Court of Spain had, a little Time before, taken towards His Majeſty, in avowing Its Conſent, (though that Avowal had been followed by Apologies) to the Memorial preſented the 23d of July, by the Sieur de Buſſy, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the Moſt Chriſtian King, to the King's Secretary of State ; And His Majeſty having, afterwards, received Intelligence, ſcarce admitting a Doubt, of Troops marching, and of Military Preparations making in all the Ports of Spain, judged that His Dignity, as well as his Prudence, required Him to order His Ambaſſador at the Court of Madrid, by a Diſpatch dated the 28th of October, to demand, in Terms, the moſt meaſured however, and the moſt amicable, a Communication of the Treaty recently concluded between the Courts of Madrid and Verſailles, or at leaſt of the Articles, which might relate to the Intereſts of Great Britain ; and, in order to avoid every Thing, which could be thought to imply the leaſt Slight of the Dignity, or even the Delicacy, of His Catholick Majeſty, the Earl of Briſtol was authoriſed to content himſelf with Aſſurances, in Caſe the Catholick King offered to give any, that the ſaid Engagements did not contain any Thing that was contrary to the Friendſhip, which ſubſiſted between the Two Crowns, or that was prejudicial to the Intereſts of Great Britain, ſuppoſing that any Difficulty was made of ſhewing the Treaty. The King could not give a leſs equivocal Proof of His Dependance on the good Faith of the Catholick King, than in ſhewing Him an unbounded Confidence, in ſo important an Affair, and which ſo eſſentially intereſted His own Dignity, the Good of His Kingdoms, and the Happineſs of His People.

How great, then, was the King's Surprize, when, inſtead of receiving the juſt Satisfaction, which He had a Right to expect, He learnt from His Ambaſſador, that, having addreſſed Himſelf to the Miniſter of Spain for that Purpoſe, he could only draw from him a Refuſal to give a ſatisfactory Anſwer to His Majeſty's juſt Requiſitions, which he had accompanied with Terms that breathed nothing but Haughtineſs, Animoſity, and Menace ; and which ſeemed ſo ſtrongly to verify the Suſpicions of the unamicable Diſpoſition of the Court of Spain, that nothing leſs than His Majeſty's Moderation, and His Reſolution taken to make all the Efforts poſſible to avoid the Misfortunes inſeparable from a Rupture, could determine Him to make a laſt Trial ; by giving Orders to His Ambaſſador to addreſs himſelf to the Miniſter of Spain, to deſire him to inform him of the Intentions of the Court of Madrid towards That of Great Britain in this Conjuncture, if they had taken Engagements, or formed the Deſign to join the King's Enemies in the preſent War, or to depart, in any Manner, from the Neutrality they had hitherto obſerved ; and to make That Miniſter ſenſible, that, if they perſiſted in refuſing all Satisfaction on Demands ſo juſt, ſo neceſſary, and ſo intereſting, the King could not but conſider ſuch a Refuſal as the moſt authentick Avowal, that Spain had taken her Part, and that there only remained for His Majeſty to take the Meaſures which His Royal Prudence ſhould dictate for the Honour and Dignity of His Crown, and for the Proſperity and Protection of His People : And to recall His Ambaſſador.

Unhappily for the publick Tranquility, for the Intereſt of the Two Nations, and for the Good of Mankind, this laſt Step was as fruitleſs as the preceding ones ; the Spaniſh Miniſter, keeping no further Meaſures, anſwered dryly, " That it was in " That very Moment, that the War was declared, " and the King's Dignity attacked, and that the " Earl of Briſtol might retire how, and when, he " ſhould think proper."

An

Et afin de mettre dans ſon vrai Jour la Déclaration, " que ſi on auroit menagé le Reſpect dû à S. " M. C. on en auroit eu des Eclairciſſemens " ſans aucune Difficulté, et les Miniſtres d'Eſ- " pagne auroient pû dire franchement, comme Mr. " de Fuentes, par un Ordre exprès du Roi, déclare " publiquement, que le dit Traité n'eſt qu'une Con- " vention entre la Famille de Bourbon, où il n'y a " rien qui ait le moindre rapport à la preſente Guerre, " et que la Garantie, qui y eſt ſpecifiée, ne doit s'en- " tendre que des Etats qui reſteront à la France après " la Guerre :" On declare, que, bien loin d'avoir ſongé à manquer au Reſpect que l'on reconnoit être dû aux Têtes Couronnées, les Inſtructions données au Comte de Briſtol, ont toujours été de faire les Requiſitions, au Sujet des Engagemens entre les Cours de Madrid et de Verſailles, avec toute la Décence et tous les Ménagemens poſſibles ; Et la Demande d'une Réponſe Catégorique n'a été faite, qu'après les Refus réiterés, et les plus piquans, de donner la moindre Satisfaction, et à la derniere Extrêmité ; C'eſt pourquoi, ſi la Cour d'Eſpagne eut jamais le Deſſein de donner cette Satisfaction ſi néceſſaire, Elle n'avoit pas la moindre Raiſon qui dût l'engager à la differer juſqu'au Moment où elle ne pouvoit plus être utile. Mais heureuſement, les Termes, dans leſquels la Déclaration eſt conçue, nous épargnent les Regrêts de ne l'avoir pas reçu plutôt, car on s'apperçoit d'abord que la Réponſe n'eſt nullement conforme à la Demande : On cherchoit à être inſtruit *ſi la Cour d'Eſpagne avoit Intention de ſe joindre aux François nos Ennemis, pour faire la Guerre à la Grande Bretagne, ou de ſe départir de Sa Neutralité* ; au lieu que la Réponſe ne regarde qu'un ſeul Traité, qu'on dit être du 15 d'Août, évitant ſoigneuſement de dire le moindre Mot qui pût expliquer, en aucune façon, les Intentions de l'Eſpagne envers la Grande Bretagne, ou les Engagemens ultérieurs qu'Elle peut avoir contractés dans la preſente Criſe.

Après une Déduction auſſi éxacte que fidèle de ce qui s'eſt paſſé entre les deux Cours, on laiſſe au Public impartial à décider laquelle des deux a toujours été portée à la Paix, et laquelle étoit decidée à la Guerre,

Au reſte, le Comte d'Egremont a l'Honneur de faire ſavoir à S. E. le Comte de Fuentes, par Ordre du Roi, que les Paſſeports néceſſaires lui ſeront expediés, et qu'on ne manquera pas de lui procurer toutes les Facilités poſſibles pour ſon Trajet vers le Port qu'il jugera lui être le plus convenable.

And in order to ſet in its true Light the Declaration, " That, if the Reſpect due to His Catholick " Majeſty had been regarded, Explanations might " have been had without any Difficulty, and that " the Miniſters of Spain might have ſaid frankly, as " Monſ. de Fuentes, by the King's expreſs Order, " declares publickly, that the ſaid Treaty is only a " Convention between the Family of Bourbon ; " wherein there is nothing, which has the leaſt Re- " lation to the preſent War ; and that the Guaranty, " which is therein ſpecified, is not to be underſtood " but of the Dominions, which ſhall remain to " France after the War :" It is declared, that, very far from thinking of being wanting to the Reſpect, acknowledged to be due to Crowned Heads, the Inſtructions, given to the Earl of Briſtol, have always been to make the Requiſitions, on the Subject of the Engagements between the Courts of Madrid and Verſailles, with all the Decency, and all the Attention poſſible ; And the Demand of a Categorical Anſwer was not made till after repeated, and the moſt ſtinging Refuſals to give the leaſt Satisfaction, and at the laſt Extremity ; Therefore, if the Court of Spain ever had the Deſign to give this ſo neceſſary Satisfaction, they had not the leaſt Reaſon, that ought to have engaged them to defer it to the Moment, when it could no longer be of Uſe. But, fortunately, the Terms, in which the Declaration is conceived, ſpare us the Regret of not having received it ſooner ; for it appears at firſt Sight, that the Anſwer is not at all conformable to the Demand : We wanted to be informed, *if the Court of Spain intended to join the French, our Enemies, to make War on Great Britain, or to depart from their Neutrality* : Whereas the Anſwer concerns one Treaty only, which is ſaid to be of the 15th of Auguſt, carefully avoiding to ſay the leaſt Word, that could explain, in any Manner, the Intentions of Spain towards Great Britain, or the further Engagements they may have contracted in the preſent Criſis.

After a Deduction, as exact as faithful, of what has paſſed between the Two Courts, It is left to the impartial Publick to decide, which of the Two has always been inclined to Peace, and which was determined on War.

As to the reſt, the Earl of Egremont has the Honour to acquaint his Excellency the Count de Fuentes, by the King's Order, that the neceſſary Paſſports for him ſhall be expedited, and that they will not fail to procure him all poſſible Facilities for his Paſſage to the Port which he ſhall think moſt convenient.

AT the Court at *St. James's*, the 14th Day of *December*, 1761,

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS His Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed by His Royal Proclamation bearing Date the Twenty Second Day of July laſt, to promiſe and declare, (amongſt other Things) That the Bounties of Five Pounds for every able Seaman, and of Thirty Shillings for every ordinary Seaman, ſhould be paid to every ſuch able and ordinary Seaman, not above the Age of Fifty, nor under the Age of Twenty Years, who ſhould, on or before the Twelfth Day of September laſt, enter themſelves to ſerve in His Majeſty's Royal Navy, either with the Captains or Lieutenants of His Majeſty's Ships, or the Chief Officers on Board ſuch Tenders as ſhould be employed for raiſing Men for the Service of the Royal Navy : And that a Bounty of Thirty Shillings ſhould be paid to every able bodied Landman not above the Age of Thirty Five, nor under the Age of Twenty Years, who ſhould, on or before the ſaid Twelfth Day of September, in like Manner voluntarily enter themſelves to ſerve in His Majeſty's Royal Navy ; and that a Reward of Two Pounds for every able, and Thirty Shillings for every ordinary Seaman, ſhould be paid to any Perſon who ſhould diſcover any Seaman or Seamen who ſhould ſecret themſelves, ſo that ſuch Seaman or Seamen ſhould be taken for His Majeſty's ſaid Service. And whereas the Time limited for paying the ſaid Bounties and Rewards hath been extended to the Twelfth Day of this Inſtant December ; And it being judged expedient for His Majeſty's Service, that the ſame ſhould be continued for ſome longer Time ; His Majeſty, with the Advice of His Privy Council, doth therefore order, and it is hereby accordingly ordered, that the Time limited for Payment of the ſaid Bounties and Rewards, be prolonged and extended from the ſaid Twelfth Day of this Inſtant December, to the Thirty Firſt Day of January next inclusive. Whereof all Perſons concerned are to take Notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

Hen. Fane.

St. James's, January 9.

The following Addreſs of the Juſtices of the Peace, Gentlemen, Clergy, Grand Juries, and Freeholders of the County of Weſtmorland, has been preſented to His Majeſty by Sir James Lowther, Bart. and John Upton, Eſq; their Repreſentatives in Parliament, being introduced by the Lord of His Majeſty's Bed-Chamber in Waiting: Which Addreſs His Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Juſtices of the Peace, Gentlemen, Clergy, Grand Juries, and Freeholders of the County of Weſtmorland, at the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace at Appleby, aſſembled on Monday the 5th Day of October, and at Kendal on Friday the 9th Day of October, 1761.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your dutiful Subjects, the Juſtices of the Peace, Gentlemen, Clergy, Grand Juries, and Freeholders of the County of Weſtmorland, humbly beg Leave to offer our Teſtimony of Loyalty and Affection to your Majeſty on this happy Occaſion: An Event, ſo highly intereſting to the Civil and Religious Liberties of theſe Kingdoms, proceeds ſolely from that great Principle, which rules your Conduct, the Good of your People; and warms the Heart of every honeſt Man, proving to us, that to love our King, and our Country, is one and the ſame. We feel moſt ſenſibly your Majeſty's paternal Tenderneſs and Care, in thus adding Perpetuity to the Bleſſings we now enjoy under your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Reign; and with the greateſt Sincerity we pour forth our ardent Wiſhes, that all Proſperity may attend your Royal Perſon, and your Poſterity.

The following Addreſs of the Lord Lieutenant, High Sheriff, Deputy Lieutenants, Juſtices of the Peace, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the County of Cumberland, has been preſented to His Majeſty by Sir James Lowther, Bart.: Which Addreſs His Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Lieutenant, High Sheriff, Deputy Lieutenants, Juſtices of the Peace, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the County of Cumberland.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and ever loyal Subjects, the Lord Lieurenant, High Sheriff, Deputy Lieutenants, Juſtices of the Peace, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the County of Cumberland, moſt humbly beg Leave, with the utmoſt Exultations of Joy, to tender You our moſt cordial and reſpectful Congratulations, upon your Majeſty's Royal Nuptials with a Princeſs, of ſuch exalted Merit and Accompliſhments, as juſtly entitle Her to a Share, with your Majeſty, in the high Honours and Splendour of the Britiſh Crown.

With Hearts full of Duty and Gratitude, we acknowledge the many ſingular Bleſſings and Happineſs we enjoy under your Majeſty's moſt happy and glorious Reign. May Heaven long preſerve and proſper your Majeſty, and your Royal Conſort the Queen, in all conjugal Bliſs and Happineſs, and grant you a numerous Iſſue, ſo that there may never want a Prince, derived from this happy Union; inheriting the high and Princely Virtues of His Illuſtrious Parents, to wear the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms, and convey, to this happy Kingdom, the ſame ineſtimable Bleſſings, every Degree of your loyal Subjects, ſo eminently and confeſſedly enjoy under your moſt mild and auſpicious Rule and Government.

The following Addreſs of the Juſtices of Peace, Freeholders, and Commiſſioners of the Land Tax of the Shire of Aberdeen, has been preſented to His Majeſty: Which Addreſs His Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Juſtices of the Peace, Freeholders, and Commiſſioners of the Land-Tax of the Shire of Aberdeen.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

AS it is but conſiſtent with the ſtrong Profeſſions, often and juſtly made, of our loyal and ſincere Attachment to your Majeſty's Perſon and Government; we therefore moſt humbly congratulate with your Majeſty and the Nation, upon ſo ſignal an Inſtance of your Wiſdom and Love to your People, by the judicious Choice of a Royal Conſort, endued with ſo many eminent and amiable Qualities.

That the Supreme Ruler, who hath hitherto ſo remarkably approved and rewarded your Royal Virtues, may continue to do ſo, and may render this Conjunction productive of all poſſible Joys to You, and laſting Happineſs to your People, whoſe Love is your moſt deſired Riches, and their Happineſs your greateſt Glory; and that they, from your uncommon illuſtrious Example, may avoid all Evil, and learn to do well, ſhall ever be our earneſt and anxious Prayer.

Signed, in Preſence and by Appointment of the Meeting, at Aberdeen, this 23d Day of December, 1761.

Arch. Grant, Præſes.

Naples, Dec. 8. His Sicilian Majeſty came hither the Beginning of laſt Week, to reſide here during the Winter.

Genoa, Dec. 8. Letters from Baſtia of the 29th paſt, ſay, that one of this Republick's ſmall Cruiſers had taken a Felucca, fitted out by the Malecontents, in the Gulf of San Firenza. The Corſicans, ſoon after the Engagement began, all jumped into the Sea and ſwam aſhore, except two of them.

A Genoeſe Detachment, having taken the Fort of Aleria, in the Iſland of Corſica, from the Malecontents, the Republick has ordered the Fortifications of it to be rebuilt, they being greatly damaged, as that Place will be a Protection for the ſmall Veſſels that go into the Gulf of San Firenza. When the Genoeſe Detachment ſurprized the Fort, they burnt a Houſe which belonged to one of the Chiefs of the Malecontents, wherein they had found a conſiderable Quantity of Corn.

Warſaw, Dec. 12. The Duke of Calabritto, Miniſter from the King of Naples, arrived here laſt Monday, and has had his firſt Audience of the King of Poland to deliver his Credentials.

Florence, Dec. 19. We hear from Rome, that the principal Employments, that were vacated by the late Promotion of Cardinals, have been filled up, and the Government of that City given to Monſieur Piccolomini, a Tuſcan.

Hamburgh, Dec. 22. According to our laſt Advices of the 16th Inſtant, the Prince of Wurtenberg not having been able to penetrate as far as Colberg, in order to force General Romanzow to a general Action, the Prince has been obliged to return back towards Greiffenberg: And, as the Garriſon and Inhabitants of Colberg begin to be in Want of Subſiſtence, it is greatly feared, that the Commandant Colonel Heyden cannot defend the Place much longer, notwithſtanding that the Ruſſians have been repulſed, at a third Aſſault which they made on the 13th, with the Loſs of a great Number of Men.

His Pruſſian Majeſty's Army in Sileſia, is entered into Winter Quarters.

Syndic Faber and Senator Clamer, who have been ſeveral Months at the Court of Verſailles, as Deputies from this Republick, returned the Day before Yeſterday.

Frankfort, Dec. 26. On Monday next Marſhal Broglio and the Dutcheſs his Lady, ſets out from Caſſel, in their Way to Verſailles.

Hasselt, Dec. 26. The Regiment of Escars, that is in Quarters here, has received Orders to return to France to be incorporated in Penthievre; and Balincourt is expected here to be incorporated in Roial Roussillon.

Liege, Dec. 27. The Regiments of Lochman, Arbonniere, and Anhalt, have passed through our Campaine in their Way to Cologne. Horion has also marched by Stockem in their Return to Lille: And Bouillon is soon expected, having obtained Leave to return to France to recruit and make the Reparations necessary.

Hague, Jan. 1. We are informed by the last Letters from Pomerania, that the Fortress of Colberg surrendred the 17th past to the Russians.

January 5.

This Day his Excellency M. Boreel, Ambassador Extraordinary from the States General;

And M. Zuccato, Resident from Venice;

And Baron Dewitz, Envoy from the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz; had their first private Audiences of her Royal Highness Princess Amelia.

And at the same Time, Omar Effendi, Ambassador from Algiers, had an Audience of Leave of her Royal Highness.

To which they were introduced by Stephen Cottrell, Esq; Assistant Master of the Ceremonies.

War Office, January 9, 1762.

It is His Majesty's Pleasure, that all Officers belonging to Regiments Abroad, who are not absent upon Regimental Business; and also that all Officers belonging to Regiments in Garrison at Gibraltar, absent with His Majesty's Leave, or upon the Recruiting Service, should join their respective Corps without Delay.

By His Majesty's Command,

C. Townshend.

Bedford House, December 26, 1761.

The Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Devon are desired to meet at the Castle in Exeter, on Tuesday the 12th Day of January next, being the Day appointed by Act of Parliament for annually holding of the first General Meeting for carrying into Execution the Laws now in Force relative to the Militia Forces in the several Counties of that Part of Great Britain called England.

BEDFORD.

Bedford House, December 26, 1761.

The Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Bedford are desired to meet at the Swan Inn in the Town of Bedford, on Tuesday the 12th Day of January next, being the Day appointed by Act of Parliament for annually holding of the first General Meeting for carrying into Execution the Laws now in Force relative to the Militia Forces in the several Counties of that Part of Great Britain called England.

BEDFORD.

Arlington Street, January 5, 1762.

Notice is hereby given, in Pursuance of the several Acts of Parliament now in Force relating to the Militia, that His Majesty's Lieutenant of the County of Stafford, or the Deputy Lieutenants of the said County, will meet at the Saracen's Head in the Town of Stafford, on Tuesday the 12th Day of this Instant January, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, it being the first General Meeting for the present Year 1762, appointed for the carrying into Execution the several Laws relating to the Militia Forces of this Kingdom.

GOWER.

Soho Square, January 2, 1762.

The Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Radnor are desired to meet at Llandrindod, on Tuesday the 12th Day of January, being the Day appointed by the Act of Parliament for annually holding of the first General Meeting for carrying into Execution the Laws now in Force relative to the Militia of this Kingdom.

HO. GWYNNE.

St. James's, January 4, 1762.

Whereas it has been humbly represented to the King, that the Audit-House of New College, in the University of Oxford, hath, within these Twelve Months past, been robb'd of several Sums of Money, amounting, in the Whole, to Five Hundred Pounds and upwards: His Majesty, for the better discovering and bringing to Justice the Persons concerned in the said Robbery, is, hereby, pleased to promise His most gracious Pardon to any one of them who shall discover His Accomplice, or Accomplices, in the said Fact, so that he, she, or they, may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

BUTE.

And, as a further Encouragement, the Society of New College, in the said University of Oxford, do, hereby, promise a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, to any Person or Persons, making such Discovery as aforesaid: To be paid by the said Society upon the Conviction of any one, or more, of the Offenders; and the said Society will, moreover, defray all the Expences which may arise on account of such Discovery; the Members thereof being determined to spare neither Pains nor Expence towards detecting and bringing to Justice the Perpetrators of this daring Villainy.

John Purnell, *Warden.*

Navy Office, December 30, 1761.

The Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy give Notice, that on Wednesday the 13th of next Month, at Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as are willing to contract for building, at Milford Haven, a Ship of 74 Guns for His Majesty: A Draught of which, with a Copy of the Contract, may be seen in the Office of the Clerk of the Acts of His Majesty's Navy.

Navy Office, January 8, 1762.

The Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy give Notice, that on Friday next, the 15th Instant, at Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as are willing to supply His Majesty's several Yards with Anchors, from 65 to 10 Hundred Weight, and under, on a standing Contract, that they may attend with their Proposals at that Time.

Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, January 8, 1762.

The Commissioners of the said Hospital hereby give Notice, that at Salters Hall in London, the 17th of March next, or as soon after as may be, will be lett on Lease for 21 Years, or under, to commence on the 12th of May 1762, all that Water Corn Mill called or known by the Name of Dilston Mill, with the Ground thereunto belonging, now in the Possession of William Atkinson; Whinnetley Tythes, late in the Possession of Nicholas Maughan, Dilston Hall and Gardens, now in the Possession of John Gibson, or his Under Tenants; and Greymare Colliery, now in the Possession of Michael Soulsby, which said Premises are in the County of Northumberland; and such Persons who are willing to take the same, or any of them, are desired to give in their Proposals in Writing, to Mr. Richard Horne, at the Navy Office, London; or to Messieurs Boag and Walton, at Ravensworth Castle near Durham, of whom Particulars of all, or any of the said Estates, to be lett as aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Companies of His Majesty's Ships Magnanime and Niger, who were actually on Board at retaking (in Company with His Majesty's Ship Chichester) the Marquis de la Chastre French Privateer, the 10th of March 1761, that they will be paid their respective Shares of said Privateer's Hull and Bounty, on Board at Plymouth; those of the Magnanime the 6th of January 1762, if she shall be then there, otherwise as soon after as she shall arrive there; and those of the Niger on her Arrival there. And the Shares remaining unpaid will be recalled at the Exeter Inn at Plymouth, the first Thursday in every Month, for three Years to come, after the first Payments are made as aforesaid.

John Lloyd, *of Plymouth,*
Tyringham Stephens, *of Tower Hill,* } *Agents.*

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majeſty's Ship Venus, who were actually on Board at retaking (in Company with His Majeſty's Ship Juno) the Veſtal, that they will be paid their reſpective Shares of the Salvage for her on Board at Plymouth, the 13th of January 1762; and the Shares remaining unpaid, will be recalled at the Exeter Inn at Plymouth, the firſt Monday in every Month for three Years to come, after the firſt Payment ſhall be made as aforeſaid.

Tyringham Stephens, *of Tower Hill,*
John Lloyd, *of Plymouth,* } *Agents.*

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Companies of His Majeſty's Ships Magnanime and Niger, who were actually on Board at Retaking (in Company with His Majeſty's Ship Chicheſter) the Marquiſs of Granby, that they will be paid their reſpective Shares of the Salvage for her on Board at Plymouth; thoſe of the Magnanime the 18th of January 1762, if ſhe ſhall be then there, otherwiſe as ſoon after as ſhe ſhall arrive there; and thoſe of the Niger on her Arrival there: And the Shares remaining unpaid will be recalled at the Exeter Inn at Plymouth, the firſt Thurſday in every Month for Three Years to come after the firſt Payments are made as aforeſaid.

John Lloyd, *of Plymouth, and Co. Agents.*

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majeſty's Ship Juno, who were actually on Board at taking the Brune, a French Frigate, and the Dutcheſs of Gramont, and St. Marc French Privateers; and at retaking the Veſtal (in Company with His Majeſty's Ship Venus) that they will be paid their reſpective Shares for ſaid Frigate, Privateers, and Recapture, on Board at Portſmouth, the 20th of January 1762, if the Juno ſhall be then there, otherwiſe as ſoon after as ſhe ſhall arrive there: And the Shares remaining unpaid will be recalled at the Exeter Inn at Plymouth, the firſt Monday in every Month for three Years to come after the firſt Payment ſhall be made as aforeſaid, and the Book returned to Plymouth.

Tyringham Stephens, *of Tower Hill,*
John Lloyd, *of Plymouth,* } *Agents.*

This Day is publiſh'd,

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ARE faithfully prepared only by JAMES INGLISH, Son of DAVID INGLISH, deceaſed, at the Unicorn, over-againſt the New Church in the Strand, London; and to prevent Counterfeits from Scotland, as well as in and about London, you are deſired to take Notice, That the true Pills have their Boxes ſealed on the Top (in Black Wax) with a Lyon Rampant, and Three Mullets Argent, Dr. Anderſon's Head betwixt I. I. with his Name round it, and Iſabella Engliſh underneath the Shield in a Scroll. They are of excellent Uſe in all Caſes where Purging is neceſſary, and may be taken with Epſom, Tunbridge, or other Medicinal Waters.

London, December 31, 1761.

THIS is to give Notice, that the Partnerſhip of William Martin and William Towſey, of Fenchurch Street, London, Hoſiers, was this Day diſſolved by mutual Conſent; and that the ſaid William Martin will carry on Buſineſs on his own Account, in Ean Court Fenchurch Street: And the ſaid William Towſey will carry on Buſineſs on his own Account, at the late Houſe of the ſaid Martin and Towſey in Fenchurch Street.

Monday the 4th Day of January, in the Second Year of the Reign of His Majeſty King George the Third, 1762, between James Clayton and Kitty Clayton, Infants, Plaintiffs; John Clayton, and others, Defendants.

UPON Conſideration this Day had by the Right Honourable the Maſter of the Rolls, of the humble Petition of the Plaintiffs, ſetting forth that the Plaintiffs have exhibited their Bill againſt the ſaid Defendant, and others, as by the Six Clerks Certificate appears, and have taken out Proceſs of Subpæna againſt the ſaid Defendant, returnable the 28th Day of November laſt, requiring him to appear and anſwer the ſame; but the ſaid Defendant hath not ſo done: That upon Inquiry at the ſaid Defendant's late Lodgings, being his laſt and uſual Place of Abode, he is not to be found ſo as to be ſerved with ſuch Proceſs, but is gone out of the Realm, or doth otherwiſe abſcond to avoid being ſerved with the Proceſs of this Court, as by Affidavit appears, his Honour doth, upon reading the ſaid Certificate and Affidavit, Order, that the ſaid Defendant John Clayton do appear to the Plaintiffs Bill on or before the laſt Day of the next Term.

WHEREAS Titus Barlow, late of Mancheſter in the County of Lancaſter, Linnen Draper, did ſome Time ago Aſſign over his Eſtate and Effects to Truſtees, for the Uſe of ſuch of his Creditors as ſhould execute the ſaid Aſſignment on or before a Time therein mentioned: And whereas the ſaid Truſtees, in order to have made a Dividend of the ſaid Eſtate and Effects, met at Crompton's Coffee Houſe in Mancheſter aforeſaid, on the 2d Day of this Inſtant January; but it then appearing that ſome of the ſaid Titus Barlow's Creditors had not executed the ſaid Aſſignment, for want, as is ſuppoſed, of their not knowing thereof, no Dividend was made; therefore ſuch of the ſaid Titus Barlow's Creditors as have not executed the ſaid Aſſignment, (which is now in the Hands of John Barlow, Attorney at Law in Mancheſter aforeſaid) are deſired either to execute, or impower ſome proper Perſon to execute the ſame, on or before the 20th Day of February next, in order that ſuch Dividend may be made; and in the mean Time to ſend an exact Account of their reſpective Debts to the ſaid John Barlow. All ſuch Creditors as do not execute the ſaid Aſſignment within the Time aforeſaid, will be abſolutely excluded from ſuch Dividend.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt Jonathan Walmeſley, late of Southwark in the County of Surry, Maſon, Dealer and Chapman, are deſired to meet on Wedneſday next, the 13th Inſtant, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Rainbow Coffee Houſe in Cornhill, to aſſent to or diſſent from the Aſſignees commencing, proſecuting, or defending any Action or Suit in Law or Equity touching the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; and alſo to empower them to ſubmit to Arbitration, compound, or otherwiſe compromiſe any Matter relating thereto, and on other ſpecial Affairs.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt Richard Holdſhip, late of the City of Worceſter, Glover, are deſired to meet the Aſſignees of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects, on the 23d of January Inſtant, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Hop Pole Inn in the ſaid City of Worceſter, in order to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid Aſſignees commencing, proſecuting or defending one or more Action or Actions, Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity concerning the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; or to their agreeing and ſettling any Accounts depending between them and any Perſon or Perſons whomſoever, or compounding or ſubmiting to Arbitration, or otherwiſe, any Matter or Thing relating to the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; and on other ſpecial Affairs.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Hannah Gilbody, of Liverpoole in the County of Lancaſter, Clay Potter, Dealer and Chapwoman, are deſired to meet the Aſſignee of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects, on Friday the 29th Day of January Inſtant, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of James Wrigley, being the Sign of the Golden Lyon in Dale Street in Liverpoole aforeſaid, in order to aſſent to or diſſent from the Aſſignee's commencing and proſecuting one or more Suit or Suits in Law or Equity concerning the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; and alſo to his compounding and ſubmitting to Arbitration, or otherwiſe agreeing any Matter in Diſpute relating thereto, and on other ſpecial Affairs.

THE Creditors, who have proved their Debts under a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt William Bramwell, of Liverpoole in the County of Lancaſter, Butcher, Dealer, and Chapman, are deſired to meet the Aſſignees of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects, on Wedneſday the 27th of January inſtant, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of James Wrigley, being the Sign of the Golden Lyon, ſituate in Dale-ſtreet in Liverpoole aforeſaid, in order to aſſent to or diſſent from the Aſſignees commencing and proſecuting one or more Suit or Suits in Law or Equity concerning the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; and alſo to their compounding and ſubmitting to Arbitration, or otherwiſe agreeing any Matter in Diſpute relating thereto; and on other ſpecial Affairs.

Purſuant